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## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

There will come another era when it shall be light and man will awaken from his lofty dreams, and find his dreams, all there and nothing is gone save his sleep.

Hamilton Wright Mabie

## Addis Ababa Talks

The Nigerian peace talks now in progress in Addis Ababa will not succeed if the leader of the breakaway Biafran regime persists in demanding recognition for his state. From the press conference held by the leaders of the two delegations on the eve of the talks it is clear that both intend to stick to their previously held positions.

The Nigerian Federal government wants the breakaway Biafran regime give up secessionism which started the 14 month old civil war but the Biafrans are determined to keep their independent state which has already been recognised by four African countries.

These two points of view are contradictory so there is no question of compromise unless one of the two changes its stand.

Other subjects at the talks are minor from the point of view of political and military significance to them. If this was not the case, the two previous peace attempts in Accra and Niamey would have produced some results. Distressing as it is, thousands of the children and men and women in Biafra who are starving and hundreds of whom daily die may have to continue to go without relief. The Federal Nigerian government won't consent to a mercy corridor to transport food to the famine stricken areas while Biafra won't consent to sacrificing its identity for

the sake of its people.

What will happen if the present talks in Addis Ababa fail? This is the most important question so far in the Nigerian civil war. The head of the Biafran regime is present and he alone can decide the destiny of his people.

The Organisation of African Unity representing 32 nations is sponsoring the talks at the invitation of Ethiopian emperor Haile Selassie who is neutral and popular to both sides to adhere to the ceasefire adopted unilaterally by Biafra in order to open the mercy corridor. This agreement may in turn open the door to peace.

Biafra's grievances were genuine but did not justify a complete break with the federal Nigeria. Nigeria after becoming independent, was a wealthy, independent, democratic nation, which other countries envied. Everyone thought this nation of 55 million people would achieve much greater success in the future.

Biafra's break with Lagos will mean disintegration of the whole federal system for if Biafra succeeds many more states may follow suit. Support given to Biafrans is most disheartening since it has made Col. Ojukwu more intransigent. Should the present talks fail we hope the United Nations will intervene to save the starving masses from dying and also put an end to this destructive civil war.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial draws the attention of the authorities to the nameless, numberless homes and streets in the city in general and the new residential areas in particular.

It says that most of the roads are without name, especially in the new residential areas. This makes the task of finding a house very difficult.

Sometimes one has to be accompanied by some one else to be able to find a house.

"The names of the roads with the number of the houses in the road, should be written on small billboards on tall posts at both ends of the roads."

The Kabul Municipal Corporation should arrange a meeting and invite representatives of various circles to propose their ideas on the subject, says the paper.

In a letter to editor published in the same issue of the paper, Homayoun Saif says that city buses in all countries of the world are put into service to help the people.

This is why the city buses are put into longer routes, to cover more areas and thus make it possible for the people to catch them from several spots.

"Unfortunately, he says, the Bibi Mehro route, which starts from Pash-toonistan Square and ends in Bibi Mehro a few furlongs away, is one of the shortest routes in the city."

Saif calls on the city bus authorities to extend the route to cinema Pamir so that the officials and the students will avoid wasting much of their time changing buses.

Yesterday's *Hewad* in an editorial comments on the seminar of the judges now in progress in different parts of the country. It says that since the separation of powers was introduced and the Judiciary became independent from the two other organs of the state, the work and responsibility of the judiciary has expanded.

In line with this, the judiciary has commenced the task of reforming the system, among which is the holding of seminars for the judges with the opportunity to exchange views on the difficulties they have.

In some instances, such as traffic accident, the decisions of the courts are not the same. It is here that such seminars can devise a common and uniform policy says the paper.

Today's *Islah* in an editorial entitled "The Export of Karakul Needs More Attention" says that in the past two years more than 19 million have been earned

from the sale of 25 millions karakul pelts.

Though a superficial look reveals that three million pelts exported is high, in fact it is not. No noticeable development in the Karakul industry taken place.

There are several reasons for this. Sorting is not good. Protecting karakul sheep and increasing flocks have not been taken care of.

We have not paid as much at-

tention to breeding as competitors in the field, a such as the Soviet Union and South Africa has done, says the paper.

Lastly, says the paper, our businessmen sacrifice benefits to national economy for their own immediate benefit. They pack second rate among first quality ones in this way lowering the prestige of Afghan karakul in the eyes of the foreign buyers, the paper concludes.



The *Philippines Herald* said hopes have been revived for the renewal of the talks on the Malaysian dispute over Sabah with a report of a forthcoming meeting between Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos and Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak.

The paper said the proposed talks would be held at the foreign ministers conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which was to begin in Jakarta on August 5.

"But while the door has been thrown open for possible conciliation, there seems little in the way of prospects to encourage feelings of optimism on a quick and satisfactory solution," the *Herald* said.

It said there were reports of 'new suggestions' that the Philippines 'is prepared to offer at the forthcoming talks'.

The nature of such suggestions, had not been disclosed, but if true, they might suggest a new tack on which to pin new hopes, the newspaper said.

Indonesian columnist Rasuanto, writing in the armed forces news *Angkatan Bersenjata*, said the possibility of Malaysia and the Philippines going to war over Sabah was very small.

He said the most that Filipino President Marcos might do was to launch a limited confrontation against Malaysia to keep certain groups satisfied with his administration.

President Marcos had apparently seen certain weaknesses in Manila's claim to the Malaysian Borneo state when he inherited the claim from former President Macapagal, the columnist said.

His action in ordering the withdrawal of most of the Philippines' embassy staff from Kuala Lumpur

was apparently based on it would not with Malaysia as this might also cause trouble for his administration.

"The possibility of a war between the two conflicting parties is still very small...at the most, Manila can carry out a limited confrontation against Kuala Lumpur to keep certain groups satisfied with the government," he added.

"Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was a result not only of diplomatic efforts but also the unceasing struggle of the peoples for peace and security," O.Vasilyev says in *Izvestia*.

"The Moscow Treaty, the author of the commentary points out, was the first international treaty to slow down the arms race, at the same time it was the first international treaty to affect the nuclear armaments of states."

Following the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty, the commentary says, a treaty banning the use of outer space for military purposes was signed. The treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has been open for signing since July first, this year. Almost 70 states of the world have already signed it. All these international agreements are practical steps towards a limitation of the arms race.

"In this favourable situation, commentary remarks the United Nations Disarmament Committee resumed in Geneva on July 16th. The Soviet delegation has already presented the Soviet government's memorandum concerning some urgent measures on an end to the arms race and on disarmament. His memorandum suggests specific steps to eliminate the threat of nuclear war."

## Poland In The World Of Today

We have been called on to live and work in a period of toil and tension. And the impact is sometimes so heavy that we would prefer to be suddenly transferred into a much quieter era of history.

Should however the escape from contemporaneity be possible, and we know it is not so, we would cease to be witness of and actors in events of unique historic importance. I shall try to consider this.

Three generations living at present together witnessed far-reaching changes in Poland and in the world. Our country has grown from a backward, agricultural corner in Europe into a forceful healthy and highly industrialised economic structure.

We did not count in the concert of Europe; a country odds with all its neighbours; with unsettled internal relations. The high-sounding declarations of Poland's prewar leaders were a facade which could not hide her weakness, eventually revealed in the tragic September of 1939. Today we hold an international position which counts.

This should deepen our feelings of internationalism. It is, of course, easier to sum up the process of achievement in few sentences, but it has been far more difficult to reach this by the peoples and individuals engaged in this process.

All our achievements of our country and their significance have become a real element in international life only owing to the fact that we are cooperating with the entire Socialist Commonwealth in close conjunction with the Soviet Union and our Socialist friends.

Indeed, in our world of today, there is no state powerful enough to achieve single handed its own national goals and to face all difficulties of the complex international situation.

Hence the great significance of the wise alliance linking the activity of Poland and of the other brotherly countries through the Warsaw Treaty, through bilateral treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and through the connections of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid.

We cannot overlook the fact

By Josef Winiewicz Undersecretary of State, Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

that safeguarding peace is neither an easy matter nor will it be achieved spontaneously. Peace is indivisible, as well as the security of nations.

No spot in the world is geographically so far away from Poland that we could, in our own interest, indulge in disregarding events taking place in the world. Hence also the opposition to, and the combating of everything which disturbs peace and jeopardises the security, is indivisible.

Vietnam is still bleeding. Israel sabotage not only the political possibility of eliminating the consequences of aggression, but is provoking new armed incidents.

Neo-colonialist intrigues disrupt not only the unity of Nigeria, but of the whole African continent.

The last months and weeks have, moreover, exposed the necessity of counteracting the undermining activity of the imperialist centres of espionage and subversion aimed not only at the internal order and the political cohesion of the individual Socialist countries, but also at the disruption of the unity of action of the Socialist Commonwealth and at undermining the foundation of our common security by trying to detach us singly from this entity which is the basis of our strength.

They would like to deal with us one by one, because they realise the close connexion between the internal situation in the Socialist countries and the international situation.

But we know it also only too well and that is their predicament. We are neither hopeless nor powerless in face of those imperialist moves. A potent armoury of means to counter-act is at our disposal.

First, there is the deeply rooted reason of national interest in whose defence nations opposing imperialism are waging a

just struggle.

Secondly—it includes the actual material and military power of the Socialist Commonwealth.

Thirdly—it is enhanced by the prestige of the ideas by which we are guided and which mobilise the popular masses of the entire world.

It matters only to know how to employ these means and to act accordingly. This is the reason why the forces of reaction and imperialism are no longer able to impose unilaterally the methods of action directed against us.

In Europe we have many positive experiences in the coexistence of the two systems, the Socialist and Capitalist ones in the postwar era, in spite of the bad heritage of the cold war. These experiences should not be neglected, they should be broadened by new moves for peace.

Poland is ready to undertake such new moves for peace, especially now, when the historic document, the Nonproliferation Treaty is coming into force.

This treaty has taken into consideration a part of the known Polish plans for an atom-free zone and for freezing nuclear armaments.

Polish diplomacy will not lack inventiveness. It will develop further the concept of partial disarmament solutions in Europe, to continue the quest for proper methods in order to strengthen European security and to tighten various forms of European cooperation, such as in the economic field.

The question of bringing about the European Conference for Security and Cooperation remains also in the focus of our attention.

All protest that it should take place and it has become fashionable to say that it should be well prepared.

But finally these preparations should come under way. We shall give the due attention to the packet of the new Soviet proposals concerning the stopping of the arms race.

(POLISH SOURCES)

## Topless Girls Boosts Pornography

By Hilary bamed

Topless sales girls are helping to boost the sale of pornography in Denmark—one of the most permissive societies in the world.

Dozens of "porno toys" sprang into being in an area near Copenhagen's main railway station after the abolition of all laws prohibiting the publication of written pornography 13 months ago.

Sales soared in the first few weeks after the abolition. Then they fell off, so Joergen Hallum, a photographer and owner of a Kiosk in Gasworks road in Copenhagen introduced the topless sales girls idea.

"We have to find something new in this branch every day," he said.

"It has put sales up nicely, said 25-year-old topless sales girl Lykke Frikjaer.

Miss Frikjaer, pretty and shapely and bespectacled, thought her job was "much better, than being in a factory."

She said customers liked the topless service. "They are not a bit shy—we'll you would not expect them to be with all this stuff around", she added, pointing to shelves of colourful literature.

A customer agreed. "I like being served by a pretty girl in whatever shop I go to, so why not here?" he commented.

Miss Frikjaer's view is that "there is a need for pornography. I mean, they would not buy so much of it if there was not, would they?"

Theoretically there are still restrictions on the sale of pictorial pornography, but the content of some of the shops suggests that these are not enforced.

Miss Frikjaer does not care for foreign tourists who think the existence of pornography means that Danish girls are immoral.

Careful studies of the sexual

behaviour of Danish youth back her view that the abolition of restrictions on pornography has in no way led to a decline in morals.

"The need for pornography must have been very great," said psychiatrist Anders Groth, a member of the government's commission on sexual education. "It is remarkable that in the six months after the law was passed there was a 26 per cent fall in sexual crimes in Copenhagen."

A recent survey of young Danish women shows that two-thirds of them marry the man with whom they first have sexual intercourse and that only very few have sexual experience with more than two or three partners before marriage.

Anders Groth put it. "The many foreigners who come to Denmark to experience a holiday in sin go away frightfully disappointed."

(REUTER)

## U.S. Republicans Conven For 29th Time

The Republican Party, since 1856 one of the two major U.S. political factions, will hold its 29th national convention in August to nominate its candidates for president and vice president. Seventeen times it has chosen a winner.

The convention was to open August 5 in Miami Beach, Florida, for a four or five-day run. The platform of the republican party, defining its policies on national and international issues, will be proclaimed. It will be the only time when party leaders from every corner of the nation get together. Through public oratory and ceremony, party spirit will be recharged.

Meanwhile, through discussion and decision, the convention's primary purpose will be carried out—the nomination of a ticket for the November national election. For the republicans, the need to nominate candidates with broad public appeal is made clear by recent history: In the past 36 years a republican has been president for only eight.

The last time the republicans picked a winner was in 1956 when they renominated Dwight D. Eisenhower for his second term. He was the 12th republican of the 31 men who have been elected to the presidency. (four other presidents were vice presidents who filled out the terms of their deceased predecessors but were not subsequently elected in their own right.)

When the Republican Party was formed in the 1850's the tradition of nominating conventions was well established. Prior to 1832 a self-appointed caucus of political leaders, usually from the legislative branch

of the federal government, met to nominate presidential candidates. Its drawbacks became clear: The citizens had little voice in the picking of nominees; the independence of the president from the congress—as directed in the U.S. constitution—was blurred, since congressmen nominated the candidates; the convention or public meeting had long been a way of determining leadership at the local level and pressures built for a national voice.

Prior to 1832 the presidential nominees actually represented factions of a single party—federalists elected the first two presidents, democratic-republicans the next four. The seventh, Andrew Jackson, also was chosen in 1828 by the democratic-republican caucus but it was he who four years later turned to the convention method. By 1839 the opposing Whig Party had begun conventions and the practice has continued since.

The republican party nominated its first candidate in 1856 in Philadelphia. He was John C. Fremont, explorer and soldier, and he lost to a democrat in a close vote. Four years later the republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln in Chicago and in a four-way race in November he was elected with only a 40 per cent plurality of the popular vote but a 60 per cent majority of the electoral vote.

In the 1864 convention—in the midst of the American civil war—the party made a bid for national unity in renominating President Lincoln and choosing a democrat, Andrew Johnson, for vice president. The ticket won and the Lincoln pre-

sidency began a republican rule that in the following 72 years was interrupted only by two democrats—who served 16 years.

Republican conventions usually have been able to reach their decisions with dispatch. Eighteen times the nominee has been chosen on the first ballot and eleven times he was elected president. Other nominations took from two to ten ballots with the notable exception of the choosing of James A. Garfield in 1880. That took 36 ballots and he went on to win in November.

Nomination at a republican convention always has been by a simple majority of the delegates. (until third majority) the number of delegates also has grown steadily. Originally the number was based on the elect oral vote of each state—a vote totalling the number of representatives and senators the state had in the U.S. congress.

This meant some 300 delegates came to the convention in 1856. The number in 1968 will be 1,333, and it is based on a complicated formula representing republican strength in each state. Balloting is by a roll call of the states, each state announcing the individual votes in its delegation for each man in nomination.

An incumbent president always has been renominated on the first ballot if he runs again. In recent years the republicans have generally had newcomers in nomination and the competition has been usually spirited, if brief.

In 1964 eight men were placed in nomination, but Barry M. Goldwater received a majority of the votes

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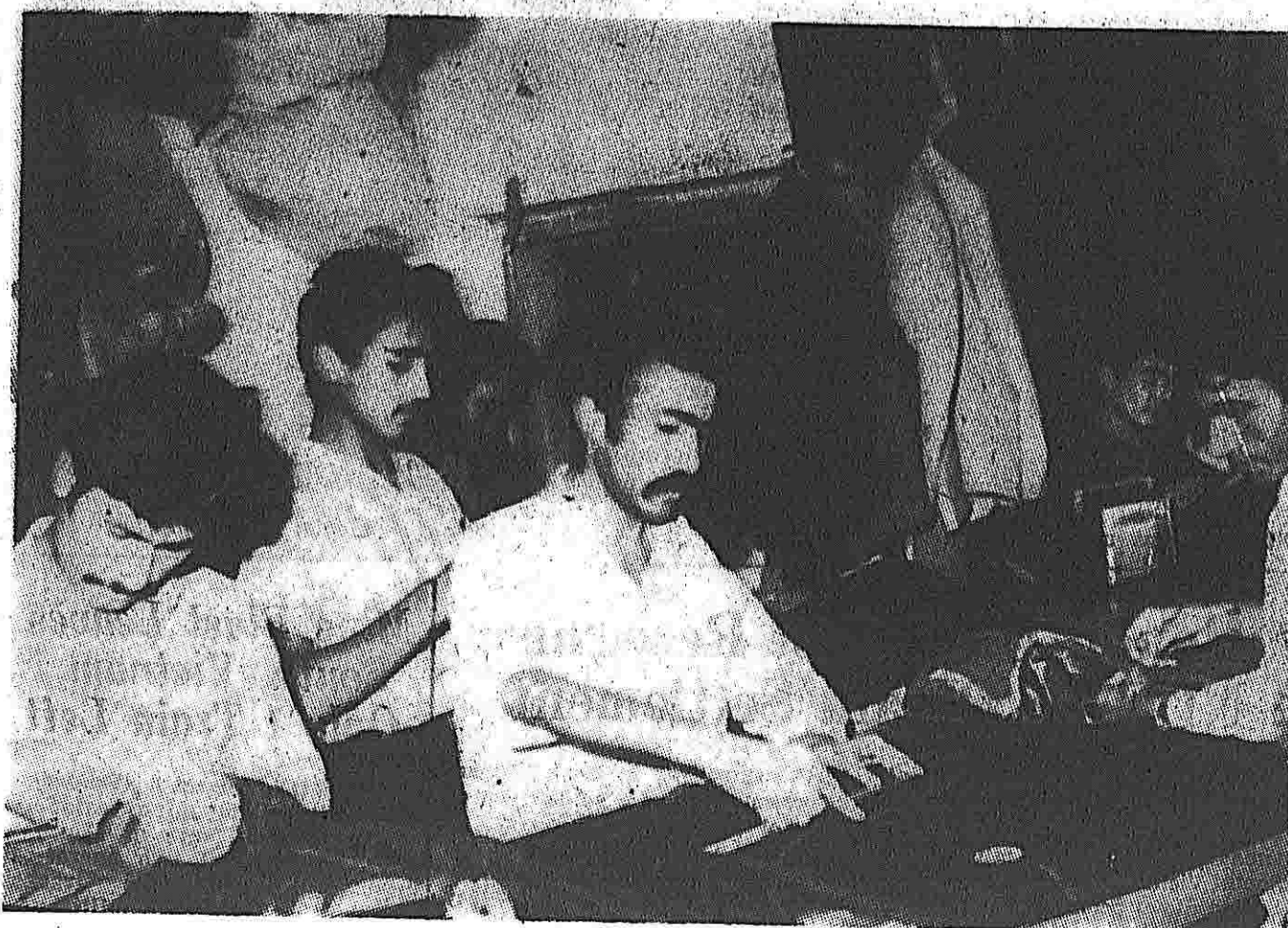
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## AFGHAN TAILORS CAN COMPETE WITH FOREIGN ONES, SAYS ATTA



Atta teaches his apprentices how to cut out a pattern for a suit jacket.

By A Staff Writer

Afghan tailors can compete with European and American ones," believes, firmly, Atta Mohammad, who has gained a fame in tailoring in Kabul. The mustachioed Atta Mohammad began working in his own shop in 1962 with an initial capital of Af. 75,000 with 14 apprentices.

He recalls that when he was only 13 years old he started learning tailoring with Master Fakir Mohammad, then a famous tailor in the city.

He spent eight years with Fakir Mohammad and then joined the late Master Barat's shop who al-

so was one of the ablest and most well-known tailors in the city.

Barat seeing a promising and brilliant future for Atta made him responsible for the whole operation of the shop. When Master Barat died he took charge of the shop and then bought it at the same time trying to keep his master's memory alive.

In the six years Atta has been running his shop independently he has hired 11 more apprentices whose salaries range between Af. 800 and Af. 3,000 a month.

Out of 25 apprentices, 14 sewing jackets and each turns out one jacket a day. Six sewing pants and each stitches one pair a day.

On the average, says Atta, he sews between 60 and 70 suits a

month. He also has two young boys making waistcoats and two other women's dresses.

Atta charges between Af. 700 and 800 for a suit and he claims that the foreigners residing in Kabul and young people of taste constitute the majority of his patrons. He has been able to increase his capital from Af. 75,000 to Af. 150,000.

Atta cuts the patterns and then give them to his apprentices to finish them, and of course, in each stage of the work, he supervises all the tailoring.

At present Atta has nine machines in his shop, but he plans to expand his shop and in the future turn out ready made suits for sale.

Atta, who is 32 years old, has apprentices from 13 to 38 years old.

## SDR SCHEME SHOULD GROW IN IMPORTANCE

M.H. Fisher  
of The Financial Times

The British Government has lost no time in bringing out a White Paper on the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in the International Monetary (IMF) preparatory to the legislation which is needed for Britain to participate in the scheme.

Of its value, the government is in no doubt. "This," the White Paper says, "is an innovation of the greatest importance."

The enthusiasm is understandable enough when one remembers that the need to provide adequate international liquidity for the expansion of world trade has been a preoccupation of successive British governments, quite independent of party.

The importance of the SDR scheme as such—there are, after all other ways of increasing liquidity—lies in the fact that it rests on the deliberate creation of new reserve assets under international control.

Though there are reservations about the way in which SDRs can be used they are nonetheless a new form of international paper money.

If and when the Managing Director of the IMF takes the view that the scheme should be activated he will propose the creation of a given amount of SDRs. Once this has been accepted by an 85 per cent majority in the Fund, the SDRs will be allocated to participating Fund members

in proportion to the size of their quotas.

No fund member needs to provide its own currency in return for SDRs beyond an amount which brings its total SDR holdings to more than three times the original allocation. Over a five year period a country is obliged to keep the use of its own SDR allocation to within an average level of 70 per cent.

These limitations are natural enough in a running-in period in which the key objective must be to establish confidence in the new asset.

For that reason, too, the total amount of SDRs will initially be held down to comparatively small sums. It is all right to create international paper money only as long as too much is not put into circulation too quickly.

These, then, are the technical facts. But what of the philosophy underlying this departure in the world monetary field?

One obvious way in which liquidity could have been increased would have been to raise the price of gold in terms of all currencies. Quite apart from the political opposition of the United States, however, such a move would perpetuate a system whereby liquidity would in large part be determined by the accident of how much of the yellow metal happens to be dug out of the ground and how much of that is left over after a rising industrial requirement and any demand for the purposes of hoarding have been met.

Intellectually, this is scarcely a satisfying proposition.

The other main method by which international liquidity has been expanded since the end of the war—the pumping out of dollars by the U.S.—is no longer acceptable either.

The method worked very well in the 50s when the whole world was short of dollars. Everyone was only too happy to see the U.S. run a deficit.

The picture changed when the U.S. deficits persisted for too long and the world at large became increasingly unhappy at the outflow of dollars.

Now we have a situation in which the two reserve currency

Most of our industries and businesses are concentrated in Kabul, but until a decade ago Kandahar was the biggest industrial centre in the country.

It had good supplies of fresh fruits for export and dried fruit was imported by Kadaharies from other parts of the country and then exported.

Besides, the best road in Afghanistan to transport commodities to foreign lands, especially India and Pakistan was through the Spin Boldak and Kandahar.

This road facilitated imports from India before partition and some from Pakistan after the partition.

Kandaharies were also once good businessmen. They were the first to go into the woollen industry and they also established a fruit company.

But slowly they lost their initiative. Businessmen did not try to find new markets and better ways of marketing their goods. The fruit trade from Kandahar is still in their hands. I have met many Kandahari in Bombay who sell fresh and dried fruit and import textiles as their fathers and grandfathers did.

These businessmen failed to take note of the new requirements, new markets and new transport facilities. Such famous businessmen as Musa Khan Kandahari could do well with the markets near Kandahar but have failed to expand their enterprises.

A lack of proper guidance from the Chamber of Commerce, and in some instances nonexistence of the organisation itself has brought about the decline in commerce and trade.

We are still to have a chamber of commerce that is active throughout the nation to help industries expand and establish new markets, or at least maintain past levels.

Business in the provinces ought to be animated. We have good markets at home. A good example is the fat from the Hazarajat.

For a very long time all the fat needs of Kabul were met by the fat made in Hazarajat. Thousands of pounds of fat every year were sent to Kabul.

But with higher demands and diminishing supplies the price of fat shot up to such an extent in a very years that the people of Kabul considered fat a luxury.

By A Staff Writer

ury. Besides, the producers, finding a good market before them, started mixing fat with potato.

This led to new thinking among the buyers in the city. They thought of buying vegetable oil and started importing it. Then the Spinzar Company established an edible oil plant.

In the past 10 years, the people have become accustomed to eating vegetable oil that most do not remember the good sheep fat we used to get from the Hazarajat.

All this means that there was a lack of guidance to the

## Afghanistan India Agree To Expand Trade Exchanges

A trade delegation of the Afghan government led by Dr. Ali Nawaz, president, minister of commerce and a delegation from India led by D.K. Srinivasachar, Joint Secretary to the government of India, Ministry of Commerce, held talks in Kabul from July 21 to July 28, 1968.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and in a spirit of mutual cooperation. At the conclusion of the talks, the heads of the two delegations set their signatures to a trade arrangement between the two countries for the year 1968-69.

The two delegations noted that when the ministers of commerce of the two countries met in New Delhi early this year, they had envisaged an expansion and diversification of trade between India and Afghanistan and the dismantling of restrictions over as wide a field of trade exchanges as may be found to be necessary and practical.

In the light of this decision, the two delegations reviewed the working of the Ind-Afghan trade during 1967-68 in all its aspects and discussed the arrangements that should be followed during 1968-69 keeping in view the objective laid down by the two ministers.

At the conclusion of the talks, the two delegations agreed that import of asafoetida, cummin seeds and medicinal herbs of Afghan origin will be allowed by India freely and without any ceiling.

They also came to an agreement in respect of other items including fresh and dry fruits, which will increase the flow of trade from Afghanistan to India.

producers of ghee. Unless we take proper measures for the preservation of business, especially the particular ones in each area, they may meet the same fate.

I propose that in each of the 28 provinces there should be one chamber of commerce to help local businessmen in their efforts to increase their sales and new markets at home or abroad.

We are sure that the fat produced in Hazarajat can find other markets in the country if sound advice is given.

Similarly, special steps are also being taken to ensure that the Afghan imports from India are not concentrated in few items and are diversified so as to include a number of non-traditional goods.

The two delegations also discussed other matters, which would help in the achievement of the objective of expansion and diversification of trade to mutual advantage.

It was agreed that letters of credit in U.S. dollars or transferable pounds sterling will be opened by the banks for import of items like capital and industrial goods from India and cotton and wool from Afghanistan. Suitable publicity would be given to this arrangement.

Both the delegations recognised that it was essential for business.

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## Hydrocarbons Consumption To Double By 1968

The annual worldwide consumption of hydrocarbons will double by 1980, rising to 22,000 million barrels (35,000 million hectoliters) annually, an executive vice president of the Continental Oil Company in the United States recently predicted.

Dr. John E. Kircher, in charge of worldwide marketing and manufacturing for the company, told a meeting of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association (PESA) in Los Angeles, California, that "the energy revolution has really just begun. Past achievement of the international oil business may well be overshadowed by the great contributions it must make in the future."

Eighty per cent of the world population, relatively unaffected by the first 100 years of industrialisation, will increase their standards of living, and their present per capita rate of energy consumption will move toward the levels reached in Western Europe and North America, he said.

"Twenty per cent of the world population in Western Europe, North America and Japan, have an average oil consumption of about 12 barrels (19 hectoliters) per capita per annum. The other 80 per cent of the population consumes only about one barrel (1.59 hectoliters) per capita per annum," Dr. Kircher pointed out.

"The impact of non-energy demand for hydrocarbons has also been dramatic," Dr. Kircher stated, "and the character of the petroleum industry will be changed by the demands for alternate energy sources such as the atom, tar sands, shale and coal liquefaction."

The international food problem is being attacked directly by conversion of petroleum to edible protein. Potentially huge quantities of food can be obtained by the action of microorganisms on petroleum.

An entire new industry—petrochemicals—has sprung up and today uses one-half million barrels (795,000 hectoliters) daily of petroleum products.

(Continued on page 4)



Atta Mohammad

## Spinzar's New Oil Plants Near Completion

By A Staff Writer

The new oil extracting and edible oil plants of the Spinzar Company in Kunduz, Emam Saheb, Khwaja Ghar and Dashti Archi are near completion. The work on these plants began exactly a year ago by Afghan Construction Unit and the cost is estimated at about Af. 61 million.

An official of the Spinzar Company in revealing this said that 80 per cent of plants installations being carried out by Afghan and British experts, have been completed. The machines have been purchased from the British Rosdown Firm at 765,000 pounds sterling.

The average output in 24 hours is 21 tons of edible oil. With the completion of the new four plants the Spinzar company will raise its edible oil production to 31 tons a day.

In Emam Saheb, an oil extracting plant with the capacity of 75 tons cotton seeds in 24 hours, and also a plant for hydro-gonisation are being built. Dashti Archi and Khwaja Ghar will also have the same facilities as Emam Saheb.

The plants for Emam Saheb, Dashti Archi and Khwaja Ghar have been purchased from the Soviet Union at \$ 1,106,622. Soviet experts are doing the installations with the help of Afghan engineers.

The four new plants will go into operation in March 1969 with a daily output of 10 tons solid edible oil.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, August 6.—The following are the exchange rates of the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani per unit of foreign currency.

| Buying                                 | Selling     |
|--|-------------|
| Af. 71.50 (per U.S. dollar)            | Af. 72.00   |
| Af. 171.60 (per sterling pound)        | 172.80      |
| Af. 1785.50 (per hundred DM)           | 1800.00     |
| Af. 1447.36 (per hundred French franc) | Af. 1457.62 |
| Af. 600.00 (per hundred Indian rupees) | Af. 710.00  |
| Af. 850.00 (per hundred Pak. Rs.)      | Af. 860     |

## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



The Gardez Blouse Knitting Plant is equipped with 101 different machines turning 3840 undershirts, 450 pairs nylon stockings and 4,000 shoes laces. Above is a spinning section where mostly women work.





Photos show U.S. (left) Soviet (right) pavilions under construction.

(Photo By Moqim The Kabul Times)

## Al Fatah Says Commandos Are Preparing To Escalate Fight

BEIRUT, August 6. (AFP)—The main Palestine commando organisation Al Fatah yesterday called on its members to remain neutral on political conflicts within the Arab world and to put the principle of fighting first.

At the same time, Syria has announced that it is ready to start negotiations for the release of the three leaders of the popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who have been detained in Damascus for nearly six months.

The three are Dr. Georges Habbache, Fawzi Kadduragn and Ali Bochnak who are members of the directing committee of the organisation which hijacked the El Al Boeing airliner.

Al Fatah said in a statement published yesterday by its newspaper Al Saura Al Palestina (the Palestine revolution) that it did not intend to form itself into a political party but it did not exclude the possibility of becoming a "revolutionary party in the future."

It said "The commandos are preparing an escalation of their activities which will end in a war of popular liberation, favouring the general offensive of regular Arab armies against Israel."

Al Fatah said it would work on the lines of Algeria's FLN "which was not formed as a political party and which had never fought in partisan spirit." Its neutral policy, it added, was necessary because the commando bases and training camps were dispersed in different Arab countries and material aid was received from governments throughout the Arab world.

The commando organisation said its aims were:

—To prevent renewed Jewish

immigration into Israel.  
—To damage the economic stability of Israel.  
—To ruin Israel's tourist industry.

—To prevent Jewish immigrants based on Palestine's soil.

—To force the Israeli government to devote the major part of its resources to security measures.

—To create a feeling in Israel among the population that life will be impossible in an atmosphere of terrorism.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said yesterday that the Israeli raid on El Salt, in Jordan, was a demonstration of the government's powerlessness to stop the activities of the Arab commandos.

Denying that the headquarters and bases of the commandos had been based near El Salt, it added: "Only some of the training camps are at El Salt. They are like all the commandos centres, mobile and ready to be moved at any moment."

## Council Meeting

(Continued From Page 1)

said, "this is true Jordan had no plane to meet the Israeli."

If military equipment delivered to Israel for defense is used to "murder our people," he asked, "is fair or just to continue arming Israel to the teeth?"

Jacob Malik, Soviet representative at the United Nations, told the Security Council Israeli raid on Jordan was a deliberate attempt to sabotage the peace mission of UN special representative Gunnar Jarring.

Malik was supporting a Jordanian call for sanctions against Israel. He said that "this latest aggression is one more proof of Israel's wish to subject the Arab countries to its dictate."

The United States representative, George Ball, said that the best policy for the Security Council would be to urge the parties to the conflict to renounce the use of arms and conform to the ceasefire agreements.

Ball deplored the Israeli attack and the terrorist actions against Israel. He said his recent trip to the Middle East had taught him that the peoples of the area were tired of war and hoped for a peaceful settlement and an honourable peace.

## Hydrocarbons

(Continued from page 3)

"The use of petroleum products in agriculture is also under study. Some of the asphalt mulches used to conserve heat, prevent water evaporation, retard weed growth and promote rapid seed germination should increase in use," Dr. Kircher said.

"All forms of the world's energy resources must be used if we are to meet these demands. Technological developments in energy conversion processes have caused industry to emphasise the final desired form of the energy and not the fuel. In view of the critical importance of energy in economic progress, and increasing interchangeability of fuels, it is imperative that the energy industry become consumer oriented."

Dr. Kircher told the PESA members that the opportunities and demands will inevitably draw them into new areas. "You will have to stretch your research and engineering efforts to supply the new materials, service and technology in the coal, shale, tar sands and nuclear energy areas—not to mention the changes occurring in the 'petroleum' part of our business—as the oil companies of the United States respond to increased world energy requirements." (U.S. Sources)

## Johnson Urged Massive Relief To Starving Ibos

AUSTIN, Texas, August 6. (AFP)—President Johnson made a plea to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia Monday calling for "massive aid" for the starving people of Biafra, saying that such relief "has already been frustrated too long."

The president's message was addressed to the Ethiopian emperor as chairman of the five nation meeting that is seeking ways and means of ending the conflict between Nigeria and Biafra.

"I know the task is complex," the president said, "but I know all Americans join me in urging that means be found to ensure that innocent civilians are no longer made the victims of war."

In addition, President Johnson said that voluntary agencies and governments, including the United States stand ready to begin relief operations as soon as means can be found to have them delivered to the war-torn zones.

Meanwhile, more relief supplies for the estimated 600,000 refugees from Nigeria's civil war arrived in Lagos Monday while Red Cross officials battled against transport problems.

Stocks of supplies grow with the arrival of 6,158-ton British planes which carried 430 tons of baby food and 10 tons of milk powder donated by British relief agencies.

## Hanoi: U.S. Must Recognise NLF To Obtain Settlement

PARIS, August 6. (Reuters)—North Vietnam's spokesman at the preliminary peace talks here suggested yesterday that no political settlement in South Vietnam was possible if the United States persisted in its refusal to recognise the National Liberation Front.

They spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, told a press conference the U.S. must recognise the front—political arm of the Viet Cong—which he described as "standard bearer and authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. aggression."

Thanh Le also declined comment on a report that the relative lull in

Viet Cong activity in South Vietnam at present reflected a political act of restraint by Hanoi.

Thanh Le said that President Johnson and other U.S. leaders showed in recent statements that they intended to step up military attacks against North and South Vietnam. American bombing against a large sector of North Vietnam was extremely severe, he said.

Since Johnson's call for a partial bombing halt on March 31, he added, the Americans had increased their raids from 700 in April to 1,000 in May, 1,200 in June and 2,000 in July.

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## Republicans Convention

(Continued from page 2)

on the first ballot, 883 out of 1,308. In 1952 General Eisenhower, one of five names in nomination was nine votes shy of a 604 majority on the first ballot. But before a second ballot could be taken, a number of states changed their votes and the final Eisenhower total was 841.

The last time the republican convention took more than one ballot to choose a nominee was in 1948, New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey—who had been unanimously nominated on the first ballot in 1944, only to lose the election to president Roosevelt—was one of seven candidates

and he was 100 votes short of a 538-vote majority on the first convention vote. He went on to turn back Senator Robert E. Taft of Ohio to win on the third ballot.

Richard M. Nixon, this year a leading contender for the republican nomination, won his party's nomination on the first ballot in 1960 by a near unanimous vote, 1,321 to ten. The ten, incidentally were for Goldwater who won the balloting four years later.

The sites for the conventions of both parties through history have spanned America. Since their first meeting in Philadelphia the republicans have returned there four times. They have met in the midwest city of Chicago 14 times and in seven other cities at least once, ranging from Baltimore on the Atlantic seaboard to San Francisco (twice) on the Pacific ocean. Only four times have they met in the same city the same year as the democratic contention.

With four exceptions, the republicans always have met earlier than the democrats—as they do this year by three weeks.

(U.S. Sources)

## Intruders Kill One U.S. Soldier Near Panmunjom

PANMUNJOM, August 6. (Reuters)—One American soldier was killed and four other members of a U.S. army patrol were wounded yesterday in a firefight with several North Korean intruders in the demilitarised zone.

The incident occurred while delegates of the American-led United Nations command and of North Korea were meeting at this Korean armistice village to charge each other with violations of the truce agreement. It took place less than a mile south of here.

The senior UN command delegate, Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward of the U.S. army had accused North Korea of sending armed raiders and agents across the DMZ on 27 occasions between July 25 and August 4. He said 17 North Koreans were killed.

Receiving the report of yesterday incident, in which at least one North Korean was reported killed, Gen. Woodward proposed to his counterpart, North Korean Maj. Gen. Chung-Kuk Pak to accompany him to the site of the firefight for on-the-spot investigation.

He also called for a joint observer team investigation. Gen. Pak, however, rejected both proposals.

The latest border clash brought to eight the number of Americans killed by North Korean intruders this year and to 32 the number of Americans wounded.

## World News In Brief

MOSCOW, August 6. (Tass)—A CPSU delegation which attended the Bratislava meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has returned here.

The delegation was led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU central committee.

BEIRUT, August 6. (Reuters)—The Iraqi revolution command council has pardoned all soldiers and civilians who took part in the Kurdish insurrection in northern Iraq, it was announced Monday.

The statement broadcast by Baghdad Radio followed a pledge by the council on Saturday to settle the Kurdish problem.

HONG KONG, August 6. (Reuters)—A British military aircraft flying in from Singapore crashed landed at Hong Kong's Kai Tak International Airport Monday and was partly submerged in the sea.

TOKYO, August 6. (Reuters)—Thousands marched through Tokyo streets yesterday to protest against atomic weapons on the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the first atomic destruction—the bombing of Hiroshima. About 6,000 demonstrators, mainly leftwingers, took a route past the United States embassy.

KUALA LUMPUR, August 6.

## Trade Protocol

(Continued from page 3)

businessmen, traders and industrialist from each country to visit the other with a view to familiarising themselves with the scope for imports, exports and technical collaboration from each country and agreed that the two governments will provide necessary facilities in this regard.

The two delegations recognised the importance of the traditional land route for the smooth flow of trade between the two countries.

A periodical review of the trade arrangement has been provided to deal with difficulty should any arise in the course of the implementation of the arrangement, and to review the fulfilment of its objectives.

## Death Is Death Of Brain, Say Harvard Profs

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, August 6. (AFP)—A committee of 12 Harvard University professors yesterday endorsed a definition of death based on death of the brain, applicable even when the heart continues to beat.

A spokesman of the Indonesian embassy said they were escorted to the international waters by a Malaysian marine police boat several days ago after charges against them were withdrawn.

A report by the committee, headed yesterday by Dr. Henry Beecher, an anesthesiologist researcher appeared in yesterday's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

It pointed out that past definitions of death have become controversial as a result of organ transplant operations and modern methods of resuscitation which can keep a person's heart beating even when he has no chance of recovering from a coma.

The committee said a brain can be considered dead under the following circumstances:

1. Total absence of response to stimuli or the strongest motory stimuli.

2. Absence of spontaneous respiration.

3. Total lack of reflexes.

These tests must be repeated at least 24 hours later for confirmation the committee recommended.

Once death of the brain is established, it continued, the patient's family and doctors involved must be informed. Then the machine allowing the patient to breathe must be stopped.

The responsibility for shutting off the machine would be taken by the patient's own doctor—and not a doctor involved in any ensuing organ transplant operations.

## Mine Blast Leaves South Vietnam Only 1 Train Left

SAIGON, August 6. (Reuters)—A Viet Cong mine yesterday blasted one of South Vietnam's last two operating trains from its tracks a South Vietnamese military spokesman said.

Two civilians were killed and three others wounded in the explosion. A policeman on the train was also injured.

The steam train blown up yesterday ran out of the coastal city of Phan Rang on a complex of tracks measuring about 77 miles long.

The spokesman said the only other train now still working in the country travels to and from the coastal town of Qui Nhon, north of Phan Rang, on a stretch of track about 35 miles long.

## Napalm Gas Used In Attack On Arabs: Al Fatah

BEIRUT, August 6. (Reuters)—The Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al-Fatah) claimed last night that Israeli planes used poison gas, napalm and high explosive bombs in Sunday's raid near El-Salt in Jordan.

A military communique broadcast over the movement's Al-Assifa radio said about 50 Israeli planes struck at what it described as the "welare centre or martyrs' annihilation." The Israelis said the raid was against the Al-Fatah terrorists base.

The communique said eight commandos and a number of people who were visiting the centre were killed, and one Israeli plane was hit and seen on fire. Jordanian reports said 28 people were killed and 82 wounded.

Another organisation, the popular front for the liberation of Palestine, said in a statement yesterday that it "will not hesitate to hit back soon at the enemy's heart to revenge its vicious methods."

In Jerusalem, AFP adds Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, in an apparent challenge to Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, said on Monday night that it was "inhilistic" to think further Arab-Israeli conflicts were inevitable.

## Eisenhower Tells Republicans: No Unilateral Pullout

MIAMI BEACH, August 6. (AFP)—Former President Dwight Eisenhower yesterday called a unilateral American pullout from Vietnam "the best way I know to stockpile tragedy for our children." Eisenhower said that the threat of communism still hung over southeast Asia and the Middle East.

(The former president has been hospitalised at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington since suffering a heart attack three months ago.)

"Abroad, in every major sector, we confront a formidable foe—and expansionist tyranny which respects only toughness and strength," the general told the GOP conventioners.

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AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7, 9 p.m. Iranian colour film (DESTINY).

PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi (THE MILLION POUND NOTE).